

Comparison Study of the Life Satisfaction Before Intervention in Prayagraj and Gonda District

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Abstract

Satisfaction is a state of mind. It is an evaluative appraisal of something. The term refers to both “contentment” and “enjoyment”. As such it covers cognitive as well as affective appraisals. Satisfaction can be both evanescent and stable through time. Current synonyms for life satisfaction are “happiness” and “subjective well-being”. One advantage in using the term “life-satisfaction” rather than the word “happiness” is that it emphasizes the subjective character of the concept. The word happiness is also used to refer to an objective good; especially by philosophers. The term life-satisfaction has the advantage over the label of “subjective well-being” is that life-satisfaction refers to an overall evaluation of life rather than to current feelings or to specific psychosomatic symptoms. The concept of life satisfaction is part of a broader field of enquiry, commonly referred as Quality of Life (QoL), which is one of the prime areas of interest in positive psychology. The prime concern in that field is to develop criteria for the good life. Older farmers are often viewed as less flexible and less willing to engage in a new or innovative activity due to fear of risk whereas young farmers may take more risk averse to implement new technologies on their farm. Hence the influence of age on farmers’ satisfaction is to be researched. The data obtained were quantified and put to statistical analysis for drawing meaningful conclusions. This paper concluded that there was an overall positive response of farmers and need for a strategy to improve farmer’s life satisfaction.

Keywords: Life satisfaction, Quality of life, Farmer’s.

Introduction

Life satisfaction of working and non-working women depends on many factors. In any individual, it is the result of a position of advantage. These conditions are created by socio-economic status,

environmental conditions, marital adjustment, job satisfaction, such as nature of work, place of posting, salary, etc. Anxiety, ego weakness, frustration, guilt, doubt equally adversely affect the life satisfaction of an individual. Life satisfaction is one of the indicators of 'apparent' quality of life. Along with indicators of mental and physical health, it reflects how well people thrive. Life-satisfaction is the degree to which an individual positively evaluates the overall quality of his or her life. Life satisfaction is the sum of a person's perceptions of various aspects of life. Life satisfaction is an important concept among the elderly as it provides us with a holistic view of the individual's adjustment as well as adaptive coping capacity. The level of satisfaction among the elderly affects not only their psychological adjustment but also physical, emotional and social well-being.

Older farmers are more satisfied with the services provided by extension than younger farmers which may be related to their farm experience (**Terry and Israel, 2004**).

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Life satisfaction is one among a range of concepts that is assumed to reflect the conditions of a good life. It has also been observed that people living alone are less satisfied with their life than those living with a partner (**Brenden, 2010**). It may therefore seem paradoxical that women report being satisfied with their lives only slightly less often than even though they are the ones who face multiple disadvantages: not only higher rates of living alone but also greater economic insecurity and poorer health (**Christian, 2013**). Indeed, it has been shown that life satisfaction is more strongly dependent on social integration for women than for men and the reverse is true for socioeconomic status. People living alone and those living with a partner must be analysed separately because their characteristics and needs are different and vary by gender. In general, those living with a partner are better integrated socially, in terms of both social relationships and participation in the world of leisure and consumption. They are also better at handling everyday domestic tasks since they benefit from role sharing and specialization (**Patil, 2009**).

Environmental conditions are likely to have an effect on people's sense of life satisfaction. They can have direct effects through impacts on the aesthetics, visibility etc. of the local environment and indirect effects through impacts on people's health, affecting their ability to enjoy other aspects of their welfare. Even if the impacts are not always tangible or apparent to those affected, a general level of concern about environmental conditions may affect people's sense of life satisfaction. (**Dolan and White 2007**) concluded that evidence of the impact of pollution on subjective well-being was very limited. Nonetheless, in recent years, there has been a growing body of literature, much of which supports the existence of such a relationship. For instance, (**Ferrer-i-Carbonell and Gowdy 2007**) concluded that there is a negative relationship between local environmental problems and life satisfaction.

Objective

To find out the comparison study of the life satisfaction before intervention in Prayagraj and Gonda district.

Methodology

The Gonda District and Prayagraj District of Uttar Pradesh State will be selected purposively (Figure 1) as no such study has been carried out there earlier and it is easily accessible for the researcher for authentic collection of data.

The Paraspur Block of Gonda District and Chaka Block of Prayagraj District will be selected purposively for collection of data. Three villages in Paraspur Block and three villages in Chaka Block will be selected randomly by using random table method. One block consisted of 150 members and all together 300 respondents from 2 selected blocks will represent the main sample of the study. Twenty five respondents will be selected purposively from each village making a total sample size of 300.

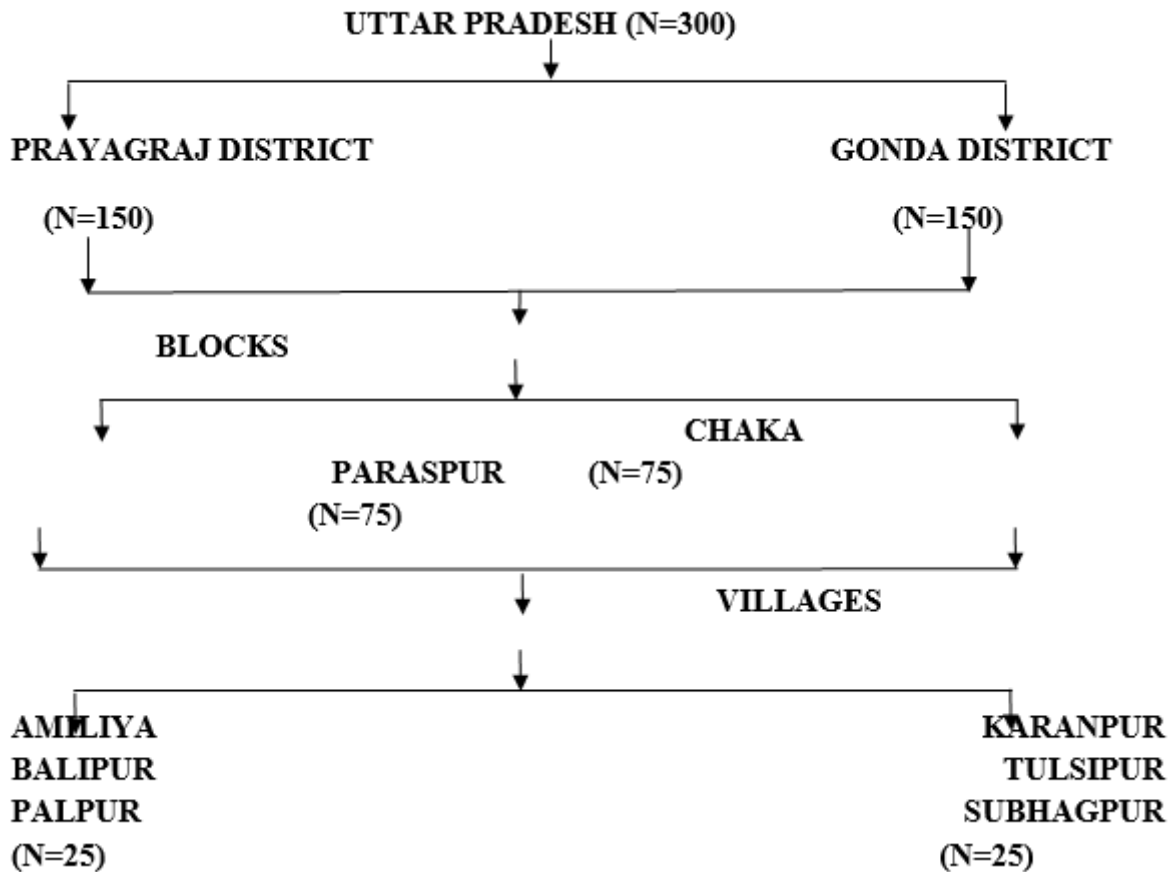


Fig.1: Distribution of sample

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Comparison of the respondents Before Intervention in Prayagraj and Gonda District.

ICT makes information and services more easily accessible to us, which enhances the quality of our lives. Information and communication technologies are referred to as ICT. By enhancing mass and media communication and expanding our comprehension of it, ICT may make our lives better.

Life satisfaction or personal adjustment is considered an important variable in younger mature as well as aged people. It has also been found to be associated with high level of activity and social interaction. It is hoped that the publication of this scale is immense help not only to workers in guidance and counseling but also to researchers interested in personality and clinical areas, it may open new vistas for the understanding of adjustment problems faced by man in rapidly changing societies. This diagnostic scale was obtained to psychologists but also to sociologists, health workers, counselors and guidance workers.

Table 1: Comparison of overall (N=300) respondents of before intervention in Prayagraj and Gonda district.

N=300

Level of life satisfaction	Before				T-test	
	Prayagraj		Gonda		t. cal	T. tab
	F	%	F	%		
Extremely high life satisfaction (101 above)	25	16.67	22	14.67	2.13	(0.05%) 1.976
High (92-100)	21	14.00	20	13.33		
Above average (84-91)	20	13.33	22	14.67		
Average life satisfaction (73-83)	22	14.67	20	13.33		
Below Average (65-72)	21	14.00	20	13.33		
Low (56-64)	21	14.00	25	16.67		
Extremely low life satisfaction (55 & Below)	20	13.33	21	14.00		
Total	150	100	150	100		

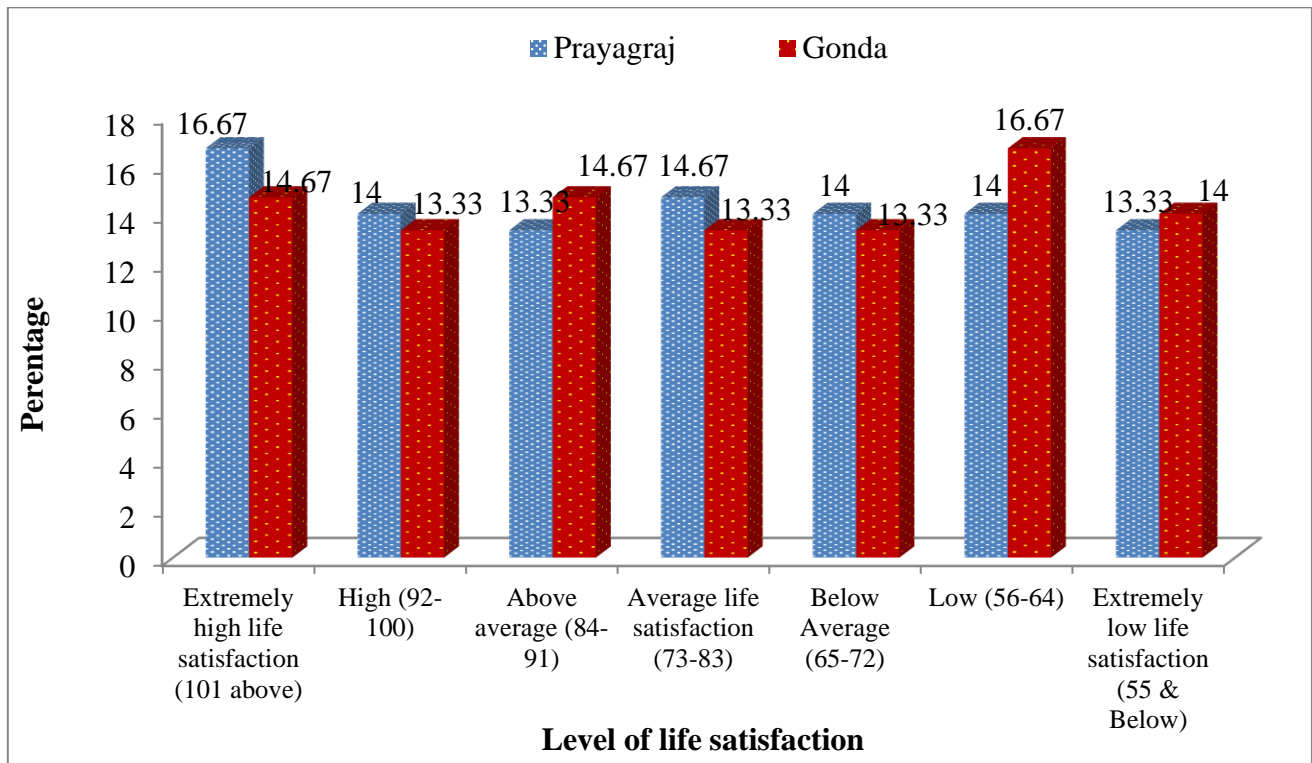


Fig. 2: Comparison of overall (N=300) respondents of before intervention in Prayagraj and Gonda district

The table 1 and fig. 2 deal with scale of life satisfaction through ICT tools. Overall (N=300) respondents were in Prayagraj and Gonda districts. It is revealed that the category of extremely high life satisfaction (101 above) in prayagraj and Gonda before intervention was 16.67 and 14.67 per cent were in High (92-100) category which has been Prayagraj and Gonda 14.00 and 13.33 per cent, by Above average (84-91)

in Prayagraj and Gonda was 13.33 and 14.67 per cent of the respondents. In term of Average life satisfaction (73-83) category were 14.67 and 13.33 per cent, Below Average (65-72) 14.00 and 13.33 per cent, whereas, Low (56-64) and Extremely low life satisfaction (55 & Below) was (14.00, 13.33 and 16.67, 14.00%) before intervention as their life satisfaction. The table shows that the overall Life satisfaction scale represents that before intervention, pair't' Calculated value is 2.13 and paired't' Tabulated value is 1.976 at 0.05 percent degree of freedom, indicating that there is a statistically significant difference between the respondent's score in all spheres of farmers life satisfaction. As a result, ICT farmers were more psychologically healthy after intervention than before ICT. Farmers, the difference between the Prayagraj and Gonda population averages is statistically significant.

Conclusion

The majority of the farmers were in (16.67%) extremely high life satisfaction in Prayagraj District whereas in Gonda District majority of the farmers were in (16.67%) low life satisfaction. The farmers' life satisfaction was assessed in this study utilizing the Life Satisfaction Scale questionnaire. Farmers were determined to be in extremely high life satisfaction in Prayagraj District and in Gonda District farmers were determined to be in low life satisfaction before intervention of the ICT programme. There is a significant link between the Life Satisfaction of Prayagraj and Gonda District farmers. As indicated by T-test there is a significant effect on life satisfaction before the intervention of the ICT programme. Therefore, policy makers suggested that appropriate programs and workshop should be developed for farmers to improve their life style.

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